THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST JULY.

WE HEAR that the report of the Excise Commission is not likely to be ready before the end of August next. The delay is said to have been caused by the fact of the Lieutenant-Governor having suggested that it should be made as complete and exhaustive as possible.

MAJOR H. Wilberforce Clarke, R. E., [late Bengal] has, the *Times of India's* Port Said correspondent announces, been appointed to survey and level the caravan route from Suakim towards Berber for the purposes of the proposed railway. It is also stated that Major Clarke will probably procure most of his staff from the civil branch of the Public Works Department in India.

RECOGNIZING the fact that cheerful surroundings go a considerable way towards accelerating the recovery of patients under medical treatment, Deputy Surgeon General Tarrant has recommended the adoption of certain plans for improving the appearance of the military hospitals at Bangalor, the chief idea being to ornament the buildings with foliage and flower plants, so disposed as to meet the eyes of the invalids. Why do not our authorities try the same experiment in Bengal, as it is the most unhealthy province perhaps in India.

ONE of the home papers states, than an Afghan Prince was living in Paris, and had started or was about to start an Arabic paper which would be more or less hostile to British interests.

HIS Highness the Rajah of Chumba having attained the age of 18 years, the Government has conferred upon him full power over his state. The date of the installation is not fixed yet. His Highness wishes, it is said, to retain the services of the Superintendent for a time at any rate.

THE HINDU of Madras has called upon the Native Community to follow up the last monster meeting against the exodus to the hills by calling upon the sheriff to convene a meeting at which twenty thousand persons should assemble, to demand release of the 50 innocent persons who are now languishing in the Andamans. Twenty-five thousand signatures are said to have been appended to each of the Memorials to both Houses of Parliament *anent* the Exodus.

THE NEWS of Dr. Simpson's appointment as Surgeon-General to the Government of India is confirmed. We hear also that Dr. A. G. Payne was an applicant for the post, but he has come off crest fallen. Why has not Dr. Payne's appetitle for service and molesting the department been satisfied yet?

IT IS now certain that Dr. D. D. Cunningham has been placed on special duty to follow up the researches of Dr. Koch into the origin of cholera. His namesake, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India will not be associated with him but will receive the reports which he may send him. We learn further that at the instance of Sir Joseph Fayrer, the Secretary of State is going to send another scientific man to study Dr. Koch's theory.

TUESDAY, 22ND JULY.

MR. HALLIDAY the Commissioner of Patna is going to be transferred to the Revenue Board and Mr. Wage Edgar C. S. I. will succeed him.

IT IS a matter of regret that the Madras authorities have taken up the strain of the Imperial Government in a wholesale extinction of the existing land revenue system to which the people have become innured. Such innovations are fraught with evils of a serious nature and we would commend it to the notice of the Madras Government to make their Bill less confiscatory and less revolutionary than the Bengal Bill.

A MADRAS contemporary tells us that one Reverend C. B. Ward dressed as a sanyasi is touring through the villages of Haidrabad to test the charity of the people to see if it tallies with the standard given by apostles. Our Reverend friend has found his experiment successful and says that it can be repeated to any extent. It is not a new thing that the Eastern people are proverbial for their charity and hospitality to strangers.

IT IS STATED that the Thakur of Limri has sent Rs. 2,000 to the authorities for the relief of the sufferers in the late fire at Ahmedabad. Rs. 1,200 are to be distributed amongst the sufferers and the remainder to the removal of the *debris*. His Highness deserves the best thanks of the people for his liberality.

WE HEAR that some Bengali gentlemen have launched the project of establishing a sugar manufactory in the North Western Provinces and in view of giving effect to their purpose, they have applied to the Government to give them a lease of some unused lands where the *date* tree grows wild. Manufacturing sugar from the *khajur rus* has now become a profession to nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the population of East Bengal to whom it is a profitable trade. We congratulate our countrymen in showing a spirit of trade at this distance from their homes.

A CURIOUS story of child murder comes from the Central Provinces. A boy of 12 was playing in a nullah with a child of 6, when he was suddenly inspired with a desire to possess the ornaments of the latter. To effect his purpose and to elude detection, he stripped the child of his ornaments and then ducked him under water and beat his head with a stone till he was dead. He has been committed to the Sessions to take his trial, but the boy seems to be unconcerned and unconscious of the atrocity he has committed.

SERIOUS defalcations have, it is stated, been committed by one of the officials in charge of the funds of the Pacheappah Charities. The *Madras Times*, in reference to the matter, says: "We learn that the person who last audited the accounts of the charities expressed in writing much dissatisfaction at the loose manner in which business was transacted and in which things were allowed to slide. Especially, we are told, was he found to be disagreeable, because he would call for vouchers and written authority for expenditure, and would not be content to take verbal statements for facts. But the difficulty was felt about the bank-book, which the head accountant declared was lost. The auditor, at the request of the trustees, accepted the head accountant's figures for the time, so that the report could be prepared for the anniversary meeting; but two days afterwards the head accountant is said to have confessed in writing the defalcation of between nine and ten thousand rupees from the funds of the three charities, of which about three-fifths is thought to be the extent of the loss incurred by Pacheappah's Charity. Information of the defalcation was given to the police; but the head accountant, we understand, said that if he were given time, he would raise the missing sum among his friends. He has disappeared, and, it is said, has not been heard of since." We are sorry to see that such cases have become rather frequent in the South.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY.

A RATHER daring burglary lately occurred at Belghurriah in the house of one Preo Nath Chatterji a shopkeeper, on Monday last. Preo Nath brought Rs. 200 from his shop to his house; the burglars having got scent of it broke into his house and one of the thieves ignited a match to have a peep at the property in the house; a maid servant of the house being awakened gave the alarm and the thieves who had already laid their hands on some brass utensils, took to their heels. May we enquire, is there no means left to give an effective check to such nuisance? Such a state of things conclusively proves the inefficiency of the Police administration.

A CURIOUS incident is reported from Poodoopet in the Madras Presidency. A Mrs. Martin having occasion to leave her house on business, left her infant in a room on the floor. On her return she discovered that a huge cobra had got into the room and had mounted guard over the sleeping babe, having its hood distended across the child. An alarm was raised, whereupon the snake escaped, but without injuring the infant. If the Hindu Shastras are to be believed the boy will have a bright future.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have in the following resolution sanctioned the proposal of the Port Commissioners to raising a loan of 50 lacks: "The Governor General in Council hereby notifies that he has sanctioned the raising this year of a loan not to exceed fifty laks of rupees by the Commissioners for the making of improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under a guarantee by the Government of India. The proceeds of the said loan to be devoted to meeting the cost of the proposed docks at Kidderpur."

THE LATEST news from Kabul is that all shops in that city, formerly given as endowments to mosques, have been resumed by the Amir, and the shopkeepers have been ordered to pay their rent for the last four years. The family of the late Sardar Muhammad Sharif Khan have been expelled from Kabul towards Meshed. The Governor of Jelalabad has sent two regiments against the Shinwaris. A new mint has been opened at Kabul, Indian rupees are being melted down, 140 Kabuli rupees being made of 100 Indian rupees. The former rate was 122 to 100. The imports to Kabul from Peshawar are said to have fallen off by two-thirds. The Jelalabad customs dues have been farmed to Saleh Muhammad, the lease formerly granted to Habba Khan being cancelled. Mir Dilwar Khan, the ex-wali of Maimena, has been sent with his family to Kabul. Considerable attention is being paid to the safety of the Kabul-Peshawar road. A detachment of troops has been located in Jagdalak and Dakka has been completely fortified.

OWING to scanty rainfall in the Bengal Districts, the transplanting operations have become much impeded. In Behar, the prospects of the crops are said to be good.

IT IS REPORTED that while marching from Tihiri to Herat the Amir's soldiers had a fight among themselves in which seven were killed and 20 wounded. This happened near Koch ke Nakhud, a stage on the road from Kandahar to Herat. The Governor of Kandahar came to the spot, and significantly enough being provided with chains and fetters, to enquire into the matter. This shows a laxity of discipline in the Amir's soldiers.

SAYS THE *Delhi Gazette* that the Thakore of Morvi, a young Kattywar Chief who visited England a few months since, has imported materials for a light railway, two feet six inches gauge, from Wadhwan to Rajkote (55 miles); but owing to difficulty of getting an engineer to superintend the work, no commencement has yet been made with the line, which will for the most part be laid on an existing metalled road. It is a move in the right direction.

THURSDAY, 24TH JULY.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that there was a large meeting of the native ladies of Poona on the 20th instant to urge upon the leaders of the native community to adopt measures to increase the existing means for educating native girls. Later in the day the leaders of the Native Community met at the Town Hall under the Presidency of Sir W. Wedderburn, when the list of donations was read out and resolutions were adopted to establish a school for native girls teaching up to the matriculation standard. English, Sanskrit, besides the vernaculars, will be taught in the school.

THE *Moscow Gazette* has with Russian frankness given us a bit of its mind while maintaining that "the annexation of the basin of the Murghub together with Balk, and even part of the Herat Province, to the Russian Empire is *indispensable*." It says in the same breath that "Russia has no ulterior views whatever regarding British India, but she wishes to secure peaceful relations with Afganistan." This paradox is indeed in accordance with Russian traditions.

WE LEARN that gangs of Mekrain and Beluchi marauders, similar to those which visited the Bombay Presidency sometime ago and are just now pestering the different parts of Madras, have made their unwelcome appearance in lower Bengal too. They profess themselves to be traders, but not having much to trade in, subsist upon stealing and levying black mail on villages.

IT APPEARS from the Report of the Medical Department of the N. W. Provinces that the health of the provinces in 1883 was exceptionally good. The hospital and dispensary statistics show a decrease in the in-door patients by 1,347 than that of 1882 and

in the out-door patients, the enormous number of 1,28,795.

WE LEARN that Mr. Francis who was hauled up for trial at Golaghat has been acquitted.

A CORRESPONDENT from Haripal complains of the trouble which the villagers of Haripal have been put to by the closing of one of the six cremation grounds used by the people for burning their dead owing, to its proximity to the Police Station. The sub divisional officer of Serampore who went to inspect the place, has ordered its reopening as cremation ground. We hope the Magistrate of Hughly will confirm the order of the sub-divisional officer.

FRIDAY, 25TH JULY.

THE British Postal Money Order system will come into force in India on the 1st of October next, and will greatly facilitate the payment of sums in England ranging from a shilling to a pound.

MR. WALLACE'S application to institute a criminal prosecution against certain members of the Madras Government was disposed of on the 21st instant by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Kernan, and Mr. Justice Hutchins. The Chief Justice delivered a lengthy judgment refusing to entertain the application. Justice Kernan and Hutchins concurred.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Bombay:—"The Mhow correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs that Colonel Bannerman, accompanied by Major Beer, had an interview with the Maharajah Holkar on Monday, and the result was satisfactory. Naraja Sitaram, an innocent man, who had fallen a victim to State intrigues, has been liberated, through the intervention of the British Government. Kudabux and Julim, who a year ago were cast into prison by the Prince without a trial, have also been released. A paper which recounts Holkar's virtues is being circulated amongst his subjects for signature."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales has addressed a letter to the Viceroy expressing hopes that India would take an active part in the forthcoming Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886.

THE following is the list of plenipotentaries and financial assistants who met at the Foreign Office, London, on June 26, to confer on the finances of Egypt :—

Plenipotentiaries: Great Britain—Earl Granville and Right Hon. H. Childers, M. P. Germany—Count Munster. Austria-Hungary—Count Karolyi. France—Mr. Waddington. Italy—Count Nigra. Turkey—Musurus Pasha. Financial Assistants: Great Britain—Sir, E. Baring. Germany.—M. Derenthal. Austria-Hungary—M. de Vetsera. France—M. De Blignieres. Protocolists—Mr. P. Currie and Count D'Aubigny. Tigrane Pasha and Blum Pasha are expected to attend the Conference as financial Delegates from Egypt. Their appointment, however, is said to be strongly objected to by the Khedive. The delegates, on being duly assembled, immediately and formally elected Earl Granville as President, after which the papers containing the proposals of the British Government with regard to Egypt were presented to each Ambassador, and the Conference adjourned. In order that the representatives may have time in which to consider and receive instructions upon documents submitted to them by the British Ministers, no date was fixed for the next meeting.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette* : A Mahomedan Zemindar of the Punjab has travelled on foot to London *via* Constantinople, Pesth and Hamburg. He knows not a word of English and has gone to England provided with the address of an old Anglo-Indian. The object of his visit is to see the Maharajah Dullip Sing with regard to some land dispute.

THE THAKORE SAHEB of Gondul, who is shortly going to be invested with the administration of his State, is highly spoken of. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, and has moreover, had the benefit of a tour to Europe. For some time past, he has also been acquainting himself with the details of administration. The State has been under British management for the last 14 years.

THE CEYLON Government in view of retrenchment has ordered the reduction of the salaries in its public offices, 5 per cent all round. Why do not our Indian Government do the same ?

THE *Novoy Vremya* again urges the Czar to refuse to endorse England's action and policy on the Nile, unless she renounces her anti-Russian attitude in connection with Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

WE HEAR that Baboo Troylukhonath Mookerjea of the Agricultural Department is to be appointed to the special duty in connection with the arrangement and selection of Indian product exhibits for the International Exhibition to be held in London in 1886.

WE ARE sincerely sorry to hear the death of Hafizulla, son of Newab Ahsanulla of Dacca. He was a youth of promise and a favorite of the station. It is said that the Courts and public offices were closed as a mark of respect to the lamented deceased. Our sincere condolences to the Newab.

THE Government of India has ruled that the value of "spoiled or damaged impressed court-fee stamps" may be refunded to the actual purchaser, minus one anna in the rupee.

A MAN with his heart on the right side of the body has been discovered in Philadelphia. He suffers no particular trouble from this important organ being misplaced, except a slight palpitation and an increased appetite, and has been told that the phenomena will not affect the duration of life. Within the last five years nine cases of hearts in the wrong place have been reported from different parts of the world.

SATURDAY, 26TH JULY.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA has contributed Rs. 25,000 to the Bombay Exhibition Guarantee Fund, which now amounts to Rs. 11,70,500.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR will, we understand, leave Calcutta, on Friday next, the 1st of August, and after paying a visit to Jessore, and the new district of Khulna, will return to Darjeeling by the 4th instant.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the outbreak of cholera in the south of France, the P. and O. Company have decided to discontinue their outward service from London to Bombay calling at Marseilles, but the homeward services *via* Marseilles are still to be continued.

CONFIRMATORY advices have reached India of the permanent appointment of Mr. J. Monro, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, as head of the Criminal Investigation Department in Scotland Yard. It is said, he has resigned the Bengal Civil Service.

THE BENGAL CIVILIANS will be glad to hear that the Government of India on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal have increased the travelling allowance of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8 a day.

THE RUSSIAN PAPERS report that a Commercial Company has been started at Tashkend, with the object of importing green tea into Central Asia from the Black Sea Ports. The tea would be carried across the Caucasus by rail, across the Caspian from Baku by steamer, and from Micharlovak by the Trans-Caspian Railway to the nearnest point to Merv.

THE death is reported of the minor proprietor of the Awah estate in the Etah district of the North West Provinces, which has for some years been so successfully managed under the Court of Wards as to have become a real model farm. This successful management will now cease, as the estate will have to be restored to the heirs, who are Rajputs of the old school.

WE REGRET to hear that owing to hard work, of which, perhaps, his investigation into vaccination and small-pox in Calcutta was not the least arduous, Dr. Birch's health has been so affected that he has been obliged to proceed to Darjiling on a month's leave for change of air. It is to be hoped that this temporary absence from hard work will soon enable Dr. Birch to return to his many friends and patients with thoroughly restored health.

THE GLOBE has the following paragraph: "Let Mr. Gladstone look to his laurels. He may be to 30 millions of his fellow-countrymen the 'People's William'; but one is rising in India, a Mr. Nowrozji Furdoonji, upon whom the British Government have conferred the title of C.I.E.; and 'whom,' says a native contemporary, 'it would not be inappropriate to call—the "People's Nowroz." We deplore the spirit of the writer.

WE TAKE the following from the *Statesman* :—The question of a Chief Court for British Burmah drags its slow length along, as is the way of questions in which two Governments and a Secretary of State are concerned. The proposal of the Government of India, as it stands, is that a Court of three Judges should be constituted, one of whom would be existing Judicial Commissioner, who, however, would still perform the duties of his present post in respect of circuit—a necessary provision where the ordinary courts of the country are still in swadling clothes. The post of Judge of Moulmein would be abolished. Circumstances seem to give some colour to an impression abroad, that the case for a Chief Court is not so pressing as it was, since the deputation to Rangoon of a smart Second Judge of the Small Cause Court in Calcutta has considerably affected the accumulation of arrears.

A CAIRO correspondent reports the grave fact that the Elhazar, the famous Moslem University, which formerly repudiated, has now pronounced in favour of the Mahdi's religious claims, a decision which will be published shortly in a pamphlet.

WE TAKE the following account of theft at the Bombay Mint from the *Statesman* :— The investigations of the police into the theft of silver bullion from the Mint brings to light the circumstances of one of the most daring robberies ever committed in such a place. It is not often that a native soldier gives way to the promptings of private avarice, and despoils the Sirkar of treasure he is put to guard ; but in this case, it is pretty conclusively proved that the thief is a sepoy of the 10th Bombay N. I., who formed one of the guard at the Mint. It is now ascertained that the man is an ex-convict, having already suffered imprisonment for house-breaking. For the present he has got away with about Rs. 3,600 worth of silver and his whereabouts are unknown, as, shortly after the robbery, he obtained three-and-a-half months' leave from the authorities for the purpose ostensibly of visiting his native country. The police, however, yesterday discovered a large quantity of stolen silver with an accomplice, and with the quantity previously unearthed in the Mint grounds, a large proportion of the 6,000 tolas stolen has been recovered. It is noticeable that the robbery took place two months since, and that it was fully a week before the Mint authorities, though having the clearest possible evidence that the theft had been committed, reported the matter to the police, or took any steps for its investigation. It is also noticeable that with the silver traced to-day by the police, several unfinished rupees were found, of the loss of which the Mint had no previous knowledge. Altogether a good deal of uncertainty about the matter seems to prevail among the officials, even in regard to particulars of which they might naturally expect to be well informed. For instance, they are not quite clear what amount of silver was really stolen, they can only approximate their loss. It now appears that the sepoy perpetrated the robbery without assistance of any kind. He merely deposited part of his booty with a relative, and from him it has been recovered.

A GRANT of Rs. 10,000, during the current year has been sanctioned by the Government of India to supplement an allotment of some Rs. 17,000, made from Provincial Funds for the conservation of ancient monuments in the Punjab.

THE members of the Northbrook Indian Club in London entertained, on the 1st instant, Mr. Andrew Cassels, whose period of office as a member of the Indian Council recently expired. The dinner was intended to indicate the general sense among all sections of the Indian community of the useful services rendered by Mr. Cassels to the commercial and material interests of India. Sir Frederick Halliday occupied the chair, and among those present may be named Lord Kimberley, Sir Henry Maine, Sir J. Fayrer, Colonel Yule, General Keatinge, Sir B. Ellis, and many others.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications and journals :—(1.) Indian Omnibus July 1884. (2.) Price List of cheap books of Messrs W. Newman and Co. (3.) Prices of food-grains and salt throughout India 1861-1883. (4.) Rasala an Urdu prose work. (5.) The Anti Christian for July 1884. (6.) Reflections about Russia by Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row K. C. S. I. (7.) The English Translation of the Mahavarata Part IX. (8.) Administration Report of the Jails of Bengal for 1883. (9.) Aryya Dursan for Sraban 1291.

THERE were 157 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 19th July of which 9 were from cholera, 5 from small-pox, 14 from bowel complaints, 45 from fevers and the rest from other causes.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the weeks :

London July 20.—The report of the Select Committee on Indian Railways appointed by the House of Commons was issued yesterday. The report approves spending 28 millions on new lines and five and-a-half millions in improving existing lines, upon the condition that no fresh taxation is imposed for this purpose. More than half of the money is to be disbursed by the Indian Government and the remainder by companies under a Government guarantee. The money is to be raised in the cheapest market. The hypothecation of the famine fund is disapproved of. The broad gauge is recommended.

22.—A monster demonstration, attended by 100 000 persons took place in Hyde Park yesterday, in support of the Reform Bill. The proceedings throughout were of a most orderly character. Resolutions favouring an extension of the franchise, and condemning the House of Lords for throwing out the Bill were adopted.

24.—The Egyptian Conference will meet again to-day; and is then expected to disperse, as an agreement between the English and French delegates is hopeless.

Cairo, July 23.—Major Kitchener, with forty Bedouins, has started for Dongola to ascertain the position of affairs there. The Mudir is strongly suspected of making an immediate advance. According to reports received from Suakim, General Gordon makes frequent sallies in his steamer to terrorize the rebels.

Paris, July 23.—The reports from Marseilles and Toulno state that cholera in both places is slightly on the decrease.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1884.

IN MEMORIAM.

"OUT of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh;" so says the Scripturalist. The reverse, however, is but too true in our case. We feel too full to give adequate expression to our feelings on the present occasion. We have sustained the most overwhelming loss by the death of Babu Kristodas Pal, and overpowered by grief we are quite unfit to attempt a biographical sketch of our departed friend and predecessor. Nor is this expected of us. Our position disqualifies us from doing full justice to his memory, and the task has been to a certain extent anticipated by the fullness and very kindly terms in which the daily press has noticed the subject.

Kristodas Pal has passed away, leaving a void behind him which cannot be filled up for a long time to come. His death is a national calamity. In him Bengal has lost her foremost son, India her brightest ornament, the British Empire its strongest pillar. It is impossible now to estimate the loss which the country has sustained. His countrymen thought of him as a dear friend, one who took the warmest interest in their welfare, one who felt deeply grieved whenever they met with any mischance in life. We are not speaking now of his eminent public services by which the whole country has been benefited, and for which the nation will mourn the loss of one who devoted his life to its service. We confine ourselves here to his conduct to those who came in contact with him, those who saw him and conversed with him, those who came to him for help and advice, and who will miss him now as they would their most intimate friend and dearest relative—to those who had the privilege of mixing on intimate terms with him, and lived under his magic influence. To them his loss is irreparable. They would gladly have poured out their heart's blood, if by doing so they could have prolonged his life even for a day. Their hearts are bleeding, the wounds are yet fresh. Time may heal the wounds; but the scars will remain there to the latest day of their existence.

Rai Kristodas Pal was born in 1838. He received a liberal education. He was a student of the Oriental Seminary and of the Hindu Metropolitan College. He was an ornament of both these institutions. He showed an aptitude for study which attracted the attention of his teachers. Steadiness and perseverance have been the characteristics of his after life, and these two qualities were developed even in his school days. Difficulties never daunted him, and he did not know what indolence was. Whatever subject of study he took up he applied himself to it with his whole heart, and never left it till he thoroughly grasped it. He had an indomitable will. If he made up his mind to do a thing, nothing could induce him to give it up until he had thoroughly sifted it. He never did a thing with a half heart. He devoted his whole soul to every work he undertook. He pursued it quietly and steadily day after day till it was finished to his satisfaction. He had a wonderful faculty of inspiring affection in others. No one ever received an unkind word from him. His temper was never ruffled. His control over his mind was simply perfect. He was excessively fond of work. He did not know what pleasure or recreation was. Work was his ambition, and he fell a victim to work. His friends could never persuade him to abstain from work. Even when he was in sick bed, unable to move, tortured by a treacherous disease, and racked by excruciating pains, he anxiously inquired how his favorite works were conducted, and gave directions to do them well. He looked into everything himself, and never allowed others to interfere in his work. He had a wonderful memory. He vividly remembered every incident of his life in all its details. Whatever he read, he never after forgot it. All the historical events which happened within the last thirty years were deeply impressed on his mind, and he could, from that capacious store, draw out every one of them when occasion required it. He studied every question so thoroughly when he had to deal with it, that it seldom became necessary for him to read any books or papers in reference to it whenever the same question came up for discussion again. He was a thorough master of all the public questions of the day, and his sources of information were almost inexhaustible. In early life he studied under distinguished masters—Major D. L. Richardson, Captain Palmer, Captain Harris, Mr. William Masters, and other veteran scholars and writers. He had a wonderful facility of writing. He generally wrote without having a single book of reference before him, and often while talking to twenty different persons. Every one who paid a visit to him knows that his house was always filled by a concourse of people, and that seated in their midst and talking to them he would go on writing incessantly, and at the same time showing every courtesy to his visitors. No one could ever say that he came away displeased from his house. He was kind and affable to every one from the highest to the lowest. If a poor man asked him to write a *petition* for him he would do it as readily as he would draw up a *memorial* for the richest zemindar, Raja, or Nawab, and petition-writing for people in distress was an every-day occupation with him. He possessed the confidence and trust of every one, and he served every one with zeal and alacrity. He was essentially a servant of the public. The poor equally with the rich will miss him. He was a friend to all; he afforded help to every one, and was equally kind and hospitable to all classes of the community.

Babu Kristodas Pal received the editorial charge of the "Hindoo Patriot" in 1862. It is well-known that the paper was started by Babu Harish Chunder Mukerji and conducted by him with marked ability for years. On his death the paper changed several hands before it came to Babu Kristodas Pal. It had sunk to a low level when he was entrusted with its management. He took it up with a heavy heart. Contributions were promised to him, but they came in very slowly, and the whole burden of writing up the paper fell upon him. But he never flinched. He worked single-handed, but he gave his whole soul to the paper; and the ability and success with which he conducted it was unrivalled in India. As an organ of the educated native community, the respect the paper commanded and the influence it exercised are well-known. Governors-General, Lieutenant-Governors, members of the Supreme Council, and members of the Covenanted Service of all grades, have paid their tribute of respect to the paper, and acknowledged the ability with which it was conducted. Thorough honesty and absolute rectitude of purpose were its salient characteristics. Private motives could never make Babu Kristodas swerve from the path of duty. He was personally indebted to one of our Lieutenant-Governors, but nothing could induce him to support his policy. He pointed out with boldness and perfect candour the error into which His Honor was led, and never feared the consequences. In all public questions the opinion of Babu Kristodas Pal was eagerly looked for, and his judgment was respected. The welfare of his country was at his heart, and he laboured day and night to secure it. To advocate the rights and interests of his countrymen was the sole object of his life, and we may truly say that up to the very last day of his existence he laboured for the weal of his country. Even in sickbed he was not forgetful of the claims of his countrymen. His constant endeavour was to create a feeling of harmony between Europeans and natives, and to bridge over the wide gulf that separated them. As an interpreter of the wishes, thoughts, feelings, and wants of his countrymen to the Government, the country will not find his equal again. With equal ability and fairness did he serve as the interpreter of the views of Government to the people. His views were broad and liberal, though we are aware that they were often misinterpreted. Once a European friend congratulated him on the great success which attended his public career, and referred with approbation to a notice about him which had appeared in one of the English papers under the head 'Pillars of the Empire.' The reply of Babu Kristodas Pal was characteristic:

"I have not seen the notice you allude to. It must be flattering when you are so much pleased with it, for what you in your warm affection for me consider to be strictly just,—aye even short of justice—may after all be more than fair justice. Like the great Commoner of England, I say, 'Paint me as I am,' but alas! how few are there in this world who can impartially perform this task. Some will not do justice, while others endeavouring to do justice not unoften go beyond it.

"It has not unfrequently fallen to my lot to be misrepresented, misinterpreted, misjudged and vilified, but I make bold to say that nothing has made me swerve from the path of duty and rectitude. In many respects, as you say, I stand alone, but I shall not be so ungrateful as to believe for a moment that I could have performed a hundredth part of the humble work which has fallen to my lot, if I had not been buoyed up by the support of my many friends, both European and native, among whom it is my privilege and pleasure to count you as one of the staunchest, sincerest and warmest."

His devotion to the cause of his country was so great, that to serve it he frequently neglected his health. This was the only mistake he committed in his life, and he has paid the penalty for it to the intense grief and sorrow of his countrymen. He never sought for power, but power came to him. Honors were thrust upon him. He never coveted them. The titles of "Rai Bahadur," and "C. I. E.," were conferred upon him by our gracious Sovereign in recognition of his eminent services, and he was deeply grateful for them; but he never sighed for them. He was honored with a seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, and in the Supreme Legislative Council. How he performed his duties as a member of these Councils is well known, and needs no comment from us. His services to the Calcutta Municipality were simply invaluable, and the residents of Calcutta will long be thankful to him for many Municipal reforms. He was Honorary Joint Native Secretary of the District Charitable Society, and the services he rendered to the Institution in that capacity will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude by our countrymen. He fought for the weak and oppressed with an indomitable courage, and his advocacy was seldom ineffectual. As a public speaker, his orations were highly spoken of by the sternest critics. The *Saturday Review*, which is so chary of praise, thus noticed his speeches:

"Kristo Das Babu reasons, debates, and delivers himself, very much like an intelligent Englishman. We may go farther and say that this gentleman has bettered his instructors, and many a *Topeewala* would be glad, if on a platform or Board he could display the same fluency of diction, command of argument, versatility, and fecundity of resource."

Babu Kristodas Pal was Secretary of the British Indian Association for a quarter of a century. He was the heart and soul of the Association, and his loss to the Zemindars of Bengal will not easily be repaired. It was the pride and pleasure of the deceased to advocate the just rights of the landholders of India, who have been vilified and misrepresented by interested or misguided men, and his laudable efforts were to a considerable extent crowned with success. But in fighting for the zemindar, he never forgot the ryot. He loved him even more dearly than the zemindar, and exerted his utmost for his welfare. It was his firm belief that the interests of the Zemindars and ryots were identical, and that it was a great mistake to try to produce ill-feeling between the landlords and their tenants. He earnestly endeavoured to create harmony between the two classes. He used to say that the prosperity of the country depended upon the agricultural classes and that, therefore, it is the duty of the State to protect and maintain the just rights of both zemindars and tenants. He possessed a wonderful talent in harmonising heterogenous elements, in bringing order out of chaos. There is not another person now who can successfully fill his place. The educated community have lost their head, whom they looked up to in time of trouble. The British Government has lost a most loyal subject, and a warm and able supporter. In time of trouble and difficulty there is not another man

now who would be able to conciliate the most hostile parties, and by his moderation and judgment would act as a mediator. He is gone; but it is a melancholy satisfaction to us to know that every honest heart in India mourns his loss, and the mourning for him is universal.

THE LATE BABU KRISTODAS PAL RAI BAHADUR, C. I. E.

ONE of the most melancholy duties of the Press is to record from time to time the removal by death of men, who, by their public usefulness, have rendered their fellow subjects unstinted service. Of few men of this generation in India can it as truthfully be said as of the late Kristo Das Pal that he served his countrymen and his country with a success and a fearlessness that finds few equals among the natives of India. By the sheer force of his own strong individuality he commanded the respect of English and Indian alike.

The Hon. Rai Kristo Das Pal, Bahadur was born in Calcutta in the year 1833 and received his education first at the Oriental Seminary and then at the Hindu College, where under the late Captain D. L. Richardson, Captain Harris, and their select band of educationalists he received the basis of that sound and liberal education which carried him so successfully through life. He left College in 1857, and having finished his education before the days of the University charter, fortunately escaped becoming a graduate of the Calcutta University. He immediately devoted himself to journalism, and was a frequent contributor to the local press, when at last in 1861 from being a mere contributor, he was appointed sole editor of the *Hindu Patriot*, which, during the twenty-three years it has been under his direction, has been raised from an almost moribund state to that of the first native journal in India.

A very leader among the men of his generation in the Press, on the public platform, in the Municipality, and in the Legislative Council Kristo Das Pal advocated the claims and the interests of the men of his own blood with an eloquence and moderation and a calm irresistible logic which gained for him the love of his countrymen and the honour and respect of Englishmen. No native of his generation possessed such a wide idiomatic command of English, and whether in the pages of the *Hindoo Patriot* which he conducted so long and with such marked ability, or in the numerous minutes which, as Secretary of the British Indian Association, he addressed to Government on every topic which has occupied the attention of the Legislatures for many years past; the same clear logical grasp of the matter dealt with was everywhere conspicuous. During the nineteen years he was a member of the Local Corporation, he was always an active member of the body, and rendered valuable service during the prolonged discussions in the Bengal Council and public demonstrations in Calcutta, which during the early portion of Sir Richard Temple's rule led to the establishment of the present Municipal constitution.

A record of the life of the deceased is the record of the political history of Bengal during the past twenty years. In belonging to the old school Kristo Das Pal was naturally a Conservative Hindu of a very pronounced orthodox type, and was pre-eminently a safe man who always commanded the confidence of both the European and native communities. It was, as far as we can recollect, in 1872 that he was first appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and he speedily established his reputation as one of the most skilful debators of that body, and his numerous speeches on legislative measures were marked by a terseness of style, compactness and logic which surprised those who had been accustomed to the looseness of style and thought which characterised the best efforts of native orators to express themselves in English. As a public speaker he stood far ahead of any of his countrymen, and his utterances were in many respects superior even to those of his colleagues whose mother tongue was English, and whose training had been entirely British. He was the accepted leader of a large and influential section of Hindus whose political attitude towards the English Government corresponds in many respects to that of the Mahomedan Liberals who are represented by Syed Ahmed Khan of Alighur. It was not Kristo Das Pal's ambition to act the part of a reformer; it was rather to act the part of an interpreter and representative of the more influential section of his fellow countrymen. Hence in a great measure his resolute opposition to the most cherished schemes of Sir George Campbell. There was a reminiscence of the old antagonism between Lieutenant-Governor and native Editor, when the former, during the debate on the Vernacular Press Act, having declared that the Anglo-Native papers were more seditious than all the vernacular journals put together, singled out the *Hindoo Patriot* as the most dangerous of them all!

The deceased was one of the first who received the newly created Order of the Indian Empire, having in the previous year received the honorific distinction of a 'Rai Bahadur' at the Belvedere Durbar held by Sir Ashley Eden. In presenting the Sunnud the Lieutenant-Governor, addressing the deceased, spoke as follows:—

"You have for many years taken a leading part in all public movements affecting native interests. You have advocated earnestly and well the rights and interests of your fellow countrymen, and you have raised the Anglo-Vernacular Press to a high and influential position, and Government is indebted to you for much valuable assistance most ungrudgingly given."

As the champion of the zemindars, though not one himself, the deceased was unanimously selected by the British Indian Association for the seat in the Vice-Regal Council placed at its disposal by Lord Ripon to fight the battle of the Rent Bill. How ably he has fought that fight we all know. The Rent Bill yet remains, but Kristo Das Pal is dead, and his death will be an almost irreparable loss to the zemindars.

Kristo Das Pal was an Honorary Magistrate and Justice of the Peace; a fellow of the Calcutta University, and was actively connected with nearly every public body of any note in and about Calcutta.

It is too early yet to estimate the force of the influence which he exercised on this generation, but the lessons of his life which speak to his own countrymen are not far to seek. Laboriously hard working he prepared himself for every emergency. This seems to us the whole secret of his life. Such a life as his so freely given for public ends on the Press and on the platform and at his desk could not but make inroads even on the strongest frame. In such a career he has been stricken from his place, and those who followed his body to the Nimtolla Ghat which his own great countryman, Ram Gopal Ghose, preserved from destruction, might well wonder "who is there among us who will take up the burden of this man's work?" In the presence of death all minor differences disappear, and men's good deeds are not always "interred with their bones." To-day we can only mourn with unfeigned sorrow the loss of one whose loss to India seems irreparable.—*Englishman.*

I cannot leave this subject of municipalities without expressing my regret, a regret which I believe, is universally felt by Europeans and natives throughout Calcutta, at the untimely death of Mr. Kristo Das Pal. For it may almost be said that, by his strict attention to municipal matters and the accuracy of the knowledge he displayed in regard to them, as well as the large following of voters that he had amongst our municipal representatives, Mr. Kristo Das Pal was virtually the Municipality. I doubt if any measure could have been carried at any Municipal meeting if he had been strongly opposed to it, and I know that several proposals have been carried principally through his support of them. It is, therefore, greatly to the credit of the deceased gentleman that he always exercised his immense influence with so much discretion, and by his death the Municipality has sustained a loss which it will be difficult to replace. As a true patriot Mr. Kristo Das Pal had not an equal in the country. He knew what, according to his lights, was best for his country, and he never hesitated to state his ideas in print, in terse and vigorous English, such as but very few Englishmen in this country could write. To the zemindars and landholders of Bengal his loss will be, to a great extent, irreparable, for they will find it very difficult to discover another native who will work so clearly and so conscientiously on their behalf. The death of Mr. Kristo Das Pal is a public loss.—*Saturday Evening Journal.*

THERE are given to the world now and then, at rare intervals, men to whose hands power and influence gravitate as a matter of right and of the public weal. Such men do not need the adventitious assistance of an active life in the camp or the field. Neither do they find it necessary for their purposes to aspire to high social position. They are men to whom rank may come, but for whom rank is more an acknowledgment of service than a means of influence; they are not men born to command in the ordinary sense of that term; they do not affect their countrymen by their brilliance, nor do they appeal to the imaginations of the masses they move so surely and so mightily. They influence rather than command; they guide rather than govern; their judgment is trusted, and they do not stimulate public opinion, or excite the public mind. They, on the contrary, form the opinions of those about them, and out of a fullness of sympathy with popular requirements, they give the best and most popular expression to the popular and common thought. Such a man was Thiers in France until he assumed the government of the country, and in a yet more complete sense was he such a man who yesterday passed away from our midst—the greatest native servant of India that any Province has yet produced—the Honourable Rai Kristo Das Pal, Bahadur. If we wish to gauge the place which this eminent man held in popular estimation, we have only to point to the fact that his promotion to the Legislative Council of the Viceroy in no way affected his position before the public. That promotion did not bring him a new social position or a wider social influence; but it did bring him an accession of work, of anxiety, and of responsibility, which have done their share in hastening a result which was already fore-shadowed in a constitution enfeebled by overwork. Neither did the title he bore affect the man or his position. It is true that title is not officially anything very remarkable, but if it had been—he would have remained, as he did remain to both sections of the community—a man supremely trusted, a man supremely respected—Kristo Das Pal. The mere record of the life of such a man gives but very little clue to the real place he occupied before the public. He was born at Calcutta in 1839, and was educated at the Oriental Seminary and the Metropolitan College. He does not appear to have shone at school except for his indomitable pluck, and the resolute way he set about making himself master of the subjects he had to study. His real education was his own work; and of him it may be said, with the most marked truth, that he was a self-made, a self-educated man. And yet he early attracted the attention of those who were at the head of native society, and became a member of a group of young men, each one of whom has since risen to distinction. He was only twenty-two when he became Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, succeeding the brilliant and somewhat erratic politician of Churruckdangah, Hurrish Chunder Mookerjee. He also became Assistant Secretary, that is, the working man, of the British Indian Association. He held this post with yearly increasing honour and influence until 1880, when his services were acknowledged by his promotion to the post of Secretary. It was a great thing he accomplished, for he, a man born in Calcutta, and with no landed estate and no claim to importance on the score of wealth or birth, became the heart of an association which comprises almost every man of wealth and landed estate in the Lower Provinces. That such a man should attract the notice of the Government was inevitable; that he could be appreciated was equally inevitable. Hence in 1875, at the comparatively early age of 36, he was nominated a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. In this new capacity he did exceptionally good and useful work,—work which marked him out as a man of exceptional ability, and caused him to attain to a personal weight never before enjoyed by a native. And, as we all know, he was last year chosen to occupy a seat at the Legislative Council of India in a way which sent him to the Council as in a special manner a representative man. That such a man,—a man, who had accomplished so much, whose every step forward was a permanent success, and whose every step upward made him in a nobler and wider sense, more useful to the Government and country,—that such a man should be removed from the scene of his labours at the early age of 45 is a calamity and a misfortune not easily to be measured. Few will believe, looking back at the years during which his name has been a familiar one to the public, that he could be so young, It is the promise in his life which makes his loss so great, and so keenly felt. He had accomplished so much; his wisdom and sagacity were so widely and generously recognised that, in the crisis which has overtaken the Government and Bengal, the loss of this single man will be hard, indeed, to make up. We shall not attempt to set out a record of his achievements; he, more than any native of his time, or indeed any time, was a potent factor in every great question affecting Bengal for nearly a quarter of a century. If he led the Municipality, he did so through qualities which made him specially valuable in the Senate; and if he led the British Indian Association, it was through faculties which would have made a less earnest worker famous, and a less sincere patriot renowned. For us his loss is that of an esteemed friend, with whom we have had, indeed, during a score of years, many passages-at-arms, but who knew how much we esteemed him, and between whom and ourselves personally there was never the shadow of a hostile thought. Kristo Das Pal, as we knew him, was a man habitually thoughtful, calm, and even-tempered, ever look

ing forward to new developments, to new advances on the part of his people,—a man who was a Hindoo and a Bengali to the core, and yet who gave place to the necessity of England in India, and who was always singularly frank and kindly with Englishmen. He was the most English in thought of any native we have ever known,—the one man who saw without disguise the position of Englishmen in India, and who saw to what extent his countrymen could aspire to share that position. He could not deceive others in this matter, for he could not deceive himself. Then he was singularly affectionate and home-loving. When known, he was simple and unaffected to a degree scarcely to be believed in a man so immersed in great and deep questions of policy and public business. The character of the man was beautifully shown on his death-bed. He leaves behind his father and his mother, besides a son and daughter; and when he knew that the end was probably approaching of the ailments which had spoilt his life for many years, his chiefest concern was how to assuage the grief of his aged mother and how to find comfort for his sorrow-stricken father. The man's heart was as tender as it was great—as loving as it was strong to do battle with the great problems which it fell to his lot to work out. But what was it that gave him so unique a place amongst the European as amongst the native community? Why did those turn naturally to learn his opinion on public questions, whilest these followed him with a trustfulness which never faltered or doubted. We take it, the secret of his wonderful influence with both sections of the community was a rare judgment,—a judgment, indeed, which amounted to a genius for seizing upon what was best, and what was certain of accomplishment. It was this most rare gift, accompanied by a solid strength of intellect, and a peculiar faculty of thoroughly mastering any subject he took in hand, which made Kristo Das Pal, in spite of all disadvantages, a true statesman, and which will unite both communities in the preparation of a memorial to do him that honour, which no native of India ever more honestly earned, whether we regard his great talents, or the splendid service he has rendered to his country.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE city heard with profound grief yesterday that Kristodas Pal was no more. He rallied from his illness a few days ago, only to suffer the relapse to which his long endurance at last succumbed. He died yesterday morning at a quarter before noon, and the news spread over the city, to the common grief of all classes of the community. For many years we have been accustomed to regard Kristodas Pal as the great political leader of the native community, and the singular tact and moderation with which he urged its claims, and fought its battles, had long gained for him the complete respect of the Government, as well as the confidence of the people. We cannot attempt a complete memoir of him to-day. Indeed, we must look to his countrymen to give us that.

The deceased gentleman was born at Calcutta about the year 1839. He was entirely a self-made man. Educated at first at the Oriental Seminary, he was then placed for some time under the private tuition of the Rev. Mr. Morgan. In 1854 he was admitted into the Hindu Metropolitan College, continuing his studies under Captain D. L. Richardson, Captain F. Palmer, Captain Davies, Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. William Masters. In 1857 he left College, but continued to apply himself to study. He early developed a literary taste, and contributed to the *Morning Chronicle*, *Hindu Intelligencer*, the *Citizen*, *Phœnix*, *Hurkaru*, *Hindu Patriot*, and *Indian Field*, and occasionally to the *Englishman*, and became the Calcutta correspondent of the *Central Star* published at Cawnpore. In 1860, upon the death of Babu Hurish Chunder Mukerji, he assumed the editorship of the *Hindu Patriot*, and obtained by his writings a distinction which soon marked him out from his countrymen. He quickly attained Municipal honours as a magistrate, and continued down to his death to be Secretary of the British Indian Association. From being a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council he passed into the Supreme Council, where he established a high repute. The title of Rai Bahadoor was conferred upon him at the Imperial Assemblage Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. In the following year Rai Kristodas Pal was invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. His career was a high example to his countrymen. Foremost in all public movements, he advocated earnestly and consistently the interests of his countrymen. Under his conduct of the *Hindu Patriot*, the Anglo-Vernacular Press has risen to a high and influential position, and the moderating force of his writings has been of signal service to the whole Indian Press. Kristodas was but 44 or 45 years of age, and his untimely removal from amongst us, is an unmixed calamity.—*Statesman.*

IT IS with much regret that we learn from Calcutta of the death of the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and editor of the foremost Anglo-Native paper in India. Only on Wednesday last Sir Steuart Bayley at Simla expressed the satisfaction of the Council at learning that their colleague was out of danger, and on the following morning, a relapse having set in, he died. The life of the late Kristo Das Pal supplies a typical example of the career which lies open to the educated native under modern conditions, and which is being followed at the present moment with more or less success by many hundreds of his countrymen. After receiving a sound English education at the Hindu Metropolitan College in Calcutta, he first brought himself into notice as an indefatigable writer in the Anglo-Native Press. Having passed through the usual stages of a Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate in Calcutta, he was appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, which from his ability and industry became the stepping-stone to a seat in the Legislative Council of India. Combined with this position, his connection with the *Hindu Patriot*, and his active influence in the British Indian Association, made Kristo Das Pal unmistakeably the foremost man of his class, and there will be no disposition to deny that on the whole he was a worthy leader of the opinion he represented. His writing and his speaking, looked at with regard to the difficulties overcome, in the command they display of a foreign language and of ideas perhaps still more alien to an Oriental, would be almost marvellous, if we had not so many other instances of a similar aptitude among natives. Considered for themselves, we may say at least that they will hold their place with the best productions of the kind. And there is one quality by which all that he wrote and said is distinguished from most of the effusions of his contemporaries. He was never ashamed to be practical. The glorious past of Aryavarta, or the freedom awaiting her did not divert him from the common place details of the business, whatever it was, that he had in hand, and the paper which he conducted—and, we believe, in great part wrote—was consequently quite on a different footing from any other journal of its class in its treatment of public subjects. It was the same quality which secured him his success in private life as in public, and it is the feature in his character which may be most profitably observed by those of his countrymen who would follow his example, and secure to themselves equal respect and influence.—*Pioneer.*

A GREAT calamity has befallen the country. The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal is no more! This melancholy event, which has spread a deep gloom over the land, took place at 11-30 A. M. on Thursday last. The loss is irreparable at the present moment, when the nation sadly needs his guiding counsel. A feeling almost of despair pervades the native community as it looks about for one who could worthily fill his place. His eminent abilities, varied experience, ripe judgment, and intellectual gifts, joined to a moderation and calmness which nothing could disturb or provoke into the slightest exhibition of intemperance, can hardly be met with in another. He was born to serve his fatherland, and to that service his whole life was consecrated. Devotion such as his to public interests can rarely be surpassed, while his probity and indomitable energy singled him out as the trusted political leader of the people for an unbroken series of years. Whether we regard him in the sacred relations of private life or as one of the foremost publicists of his day, he has left a bright example of gentle affection, warm sympathies, and enthusiastic public spirit which constitutes the rich legacy he has bequeathed to his country. In this sense, then, he is not dead, but yet alive in our midst. Still the heart seems lacerated, and the hand feels paralyzed as we pay this humble tribute to the memory of the illustrious deceased. For we had known him intimately from his boyhood, and the old days recur to us with a painful vividness which prevents our giving a detailed obituary notice of him whose earthly career has been so prematurely closed.

Alas! Kristodas! *Requiescat in pace!*—*Reis and Rayyet.*

THE year 1884 will be memorable for carrying away two of our best men, namely, Babus Keshub Chunder Sen and Kristo Das Pal. When Babu Keshub Chunder Sen died in the early part of the present year, we were not prepared to hear so soon of the death of another of our countrymen who occupied so prominent a place in our society, as the late Babu Kristo Das Pal did. The deaths of two such distinguished men, following each other so closely, are losses too heavy for India to bear. However painful it may be for us to make the admission, nevertheless it is a fact that there is at the present day a dearth of men, who are prepared to devote their time, their talents, and their energies wholly to the advancement of their country's cause. What is particularly wanted in India at the present moment, is a number of men, who will make it the sole business of their lives to see how best the interests of the country can be advanced in moral, intellectual, social, material, and political points of view. We hold the memory of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen in high respect not so much for the brilliant talents he possessed, as for the self-sacrificing spirit in which, at the outset of his career, he employed them for the moral and religious regeneration of his country, and, turning his face away from the highest prospects which were there within his reach in the public service, applied himself without hope or expectation of reward or return to the improvement of the condition of Hindu society. At the time he entered upon his public life, every man set and obtained a price for his labors. The principles of self-government, which, in later times, have taught us our obligation to render gratuitous service to the community of which we are members were not then generally understood or appreciated. What we consider his chief merit and his strong title to our respect, is that, at such a time and amid so many temptations to better himself, he should, in his earliest youth, when ambition exercises so powerful an influence on the mind, have been able to devote himself to the task of laboring for the benefit of the Aryan race in India. To compass the moral and religious reform of his country was the service, which Babu Keshub Chunder Sen entirely of his own choice embraced, adopted and clung to throughout life. With Babu Kristo Das Pal, the case was in some respects different. He was actually drawn into that political life, in which he achieved such high distinction. A single incident decided his fate in life.

The first employment he obtained after leaving school was as Translator in the District Court of the 24-Pergunnahs, when Mr. Lantour was the Judge. Of this post he was deprived in order to make way for a relation of the Subordinate Judge of the time. Being thrown entirely upon his own resources, he passed his spare moments in writing for the Press. He was shortly after appointed Assistant Secretary to the British Indian Association, then having its local habitation in two small rooms on the ground floor of a house, the upper flats of which were occupied by Mr. Manockji Rustomji in Bentinck Street, then known as Cossitollah. There he employed himself in drafting Memorials and in otherwise exercising his literary acquirements, through which he gradually came to be known to the members of the Association as well as to several Englishmen, among them, to Mr. Montriou and Mr. John Cochrane, both Barristers-at-Law, who took a deep and lively interest in the welfare, progress, and success of this Institution, then quite a novelty in India. By constant practice, improved by contact with such men, his powers of writing and speaking developed themselves to a degree of excellence which challenged admiration.

Babu Kristo Das Paul's place in the British Indian Association was formerly occupied by Babu Chunder Coomar Deb and afterwards by Babu Kally Prasunno Dutt, now one of the oldest Vakils of the High Court. The office of Assistant Secretry falling vacant when the latter gentleman took up the practice of his profession, Babu Hurro Chunder Ghose took Kristo Das by the hand, and used his whole influence to secure him the post. Through his intercession with Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadur its President, Maharajah Kally Krishna Bahadur, and Rajah Protap Chunder Singh, its Vice-Presidents, and Rajah Issur Chunder Singh, its Secretary, Kristo Das was appointed to the Assistant Secretaryship.

Almost from the time of his appointment, his course in life was almost an uninterrupted series of successes. The large field, that was now open to him, brought him opportunity after opportunity, which he seized to employ his talents with increasing success and distinction, till he became almost the central figure in the political sphere of Bengal. It is no little praise for a man of poor parentage and little social position to have raised himself by the sheer force of his abilities and character to such a conspicuous position in a community, abounding with men of equal abilities and character. The fact is that Babu Kristo Das Paul applied himself thoroughly to any cause which he took up and devoted himself, heart and soul, to its success. Being then recognised as among the leading men of the Native community, it was natural that he should have been selected a member of the then new body of Justices, to whom the ad-

ministration of the Municipal affairs of Calcutta was entrusted in supersession of the old triumvirate.

Here, again, a new arena was thrown open for the display of those oratorical powers for which he deservedly enjoyed so high a reputation. His readiness at reply and the force and fluency of his language and his extensive knowledge of the condition of the city always secured him a willing audience. His powers were shown to such uncommon advantage in the discussions on the questions of the new Municipal Market that his reputation which was then in some measure confined among his own community, soon began to spread among European circles. Without doubt, he was the most prominent member of the Calcutta Municipality, and it is only a fitting mark of respect to his memory that the Municipal Office was closed for business for a day. So complete was the ascendency he had at one time established over the Municipal Board, that no action in any important matter was taken by it without his advice. Every successive Chairman felt and acknowledged in his proceedings that Kristo Das Paul was the life and soul of the Municipality. To his influence many men, now in the Municipal service, owe their original appointment and subsequent advancement. We submit that the Commissioners should take an early opportunity of meeting to express their deep sense of Baboo Kristo Das Paul's eminent services to the Municipality, and their unfeigned sorrow at his loss in the very maturity of rare powers. His devotion to his work and to the promotion of the cause of his country was so intense and unremitting that it is the general impression, not altogether unjustified, that he fell a sacrifice to exertions beyond his strength. He has died in the prime of life. His successful career in the Calcutta Municipality naturally led to his appointment to a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council in 1872, and so great was the satisfaction that he there rendered that he was twice or thrice, if we mistake not, reappointed its Member. His career in the Council was as successful, as it has been in the Municipality; and some of his speeches were master-pieces of ability and eloquence. But his translation to the Viceroy's Legislative Council was the crowning point of his life; for it never fell to the lot of any man like him to be raised to such a high position before. The agitation against the Bengal Tenancy Bill led to his selection as the representative of the Zemindars, though not himself a Zemindar. It was no ordinary honor for him to have been singled out to fill a place previously held only by the most prominent of our Feudatory Princes. It is to be regretted that he did not live long enough to enjoy the new honor bestowed on him, nor to render those great services, which it was naturally expected of him, in aid of the cause of the Zemindars.

In the present generation, no greater man among the Natives of India has died, who rose from such humble beginnings, and whose loss has been so much regretted by the Natives, the Europeans and the Government alike. High as was his ascent, he retained to the end of his life the simple unostentatious and unaffected manners and habits of living he had followed from his earliest days. The splendid height to which he had risen, had never for a moment dazzled his sight, or giddied his brain, for he was conscious that he was filling his proper sphere, and saw no reason to be unduly elated. If ever there was a proof of the truth of the Christian saying "he that humbleth himself shall be exalted," it was furnished in Kristo Das Paul's career. Hitherto the highest distinction, which attaches to a seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, was reserved almost exclusively for aristocracy of birth or wealth. It fell, to his lot, however, to break the spell, and prove that it was also within the reach of the aristocracy of the brain, supported by the force of a high character. Sprung from an humble parentage without any social rank and with no extensive landed possessions, he lived to take the lead and to exercise almost boundless influence among a body, which represents the highest birth, rank, and landed interest of Bengal. But what is to his credit is that this lead and this influence were not exacted by him, but simply conceded to him as a mark of deference to the superiority of his intellectual powers. What intellect combined with character can achieve in India, was admirably exemplified in his case.

Kristo Das Paul held such sway over the minds of the Maharajahs, Rajahs, and wealthy men in Bengal that they would not give their votes for or against any proposition without consulting him and ascertaining his views. He was a man who was to be thoroughly trusted, for he was the custodian of the secrets of many leading members of the Native community. His intercourse with all classes was conducted with so much tact and knowledge of human character that he retained the good-will of Europeans, while not losing his influence with his own countrymen. At one time, he was the most popular man in Bengal; but, of late, his peculiar position, as the representative of a body to whom he owed so much, and whose interests are somewhat in antagonism with the interests of the masses, has led to some loss of popularity, but certainly not of respect and esteem. He was a man peculiarly suited to the times, and was always able to act as interpreter beween the governing body and the governed people. In this capacity, the Government leant on him and confided in him at all times; and he always justified the trust. It was a peculiar gift with him to say the most bitter things without giving offence, and his perfect command of temper and a peculiar moderation of language gave him great advantages in any controversy in which he might have been engaged. His mastery of the English language was such that even the *Englishman* is obliged to make the confession that his English colleagues in the Council were ashamed of their inferiority to him in this respect. He was a highly moral man, free from any vice; and his life is full of instruction.

In Sir Richard Temple's *Men and Events of my Time in India*, Kristo Das Paul is described as a finest speaker, ready in debate, extremely well-informed, who discharged the functions of Her Majesty's Opposition. He is credited by Sir Richard with "more force of character than any Native of Bengal." Not long ago, the *Saturday Review*, in noticing his speeches, wrote as follows:—

Kristo Das Babu reasons, debates, and delivers himself very much like an intelligent Englishman. We may go further and say that this gentleman has bettered his instruction and many a topewalla (*i.e.*, one who wears a hat,) would be glad, if on a platform or on a Board, he could display the same fluency of diction, command of argument, versatility and fecundity of resource.

This is no ordinary compliment to a Native of India, coming from such an unexpected quarter.

The *Saturday Review* further wrote:—

Such men as Romesh Chunder Mitter, C. J., and Kristo Das Paul fully justify the anticipations of Lord William Bentinck, Macaulay, Cameron, Dr. Duff, and Trevelyan in the battle waged more than forty years ago.

We regret his loss so much, because we are aware of no man who is capable, like Kristo Das Paul, on any sudden emergency, to throw oil on the troubled waters. All our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have taken very kindly notices of the death of Kristo Das Paul, especially the *Indian Daily News*, whose article is exceptionally able and interesting. We would strongly recommend our readers to peruse that article which we re-produce in another column, and to act at once on the recommendation to hold a public meeting of all classes of the community, European and Native, with a view to determining on some form of memorial, in which the Government might well join, for the perpetuation of his eminent services to his country. Such a meeting should be held in his honor, as has never before been held at Calcutta.

His Early Life and Career.

The Hon'ble Kristo Das Paul was the son of Babu Issur Chunder Paul, and was born at Calcutta in the year 1838. He received his first lessons in his mother-tongue at the *Patsala*, attached to the Oriental Seminary; but even there his progress was so marked that it secured him the prize of a silver medal, although not the highest, yet not the less valued prize won by his merits during his subsequent career of distinction. In 1848 he joined the English branch of the same Seminary; and, here, also, his industry and capacity assisted him in achieving as great success in double promotions and prizes. Always the head of his class, he evinced a strong taste for reading, which enabled him to retain his place among his class-fellows. But the English tuition at the Seminary having been found or considered by him to be unsatisfactory, and failing to induce Babu Hurray Kristo Auddy to introduce "Enfield's Speaker" in the class in which he read, he left that Institution in 1853, and became a private student under the Rev. Mr. Milne, a Minister of the Free Kirk of Scotland, whom he left after a short time, for the reason that Mr. Milne wanted to impart instruction in scarcely any other book than the Bible. About this time, Babu Kristo Das Paul joined a Club at Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, called the "Literary Free Debating Club," and, in concert with several members of it, induced the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the Principal of the Parental Academic Institution, now the Doveton College, to open a morning class in which Literature, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, and other subjects, were taught. This class, which Babu Kristo Das Pal attended for about a couple of years, was eventually absorbed in the College Class of the Doveton College, and was presided over first by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, who had won the name of the "Indian Arnold," and, afterwards by George Smith, late of the *Friend of India*. When, about the year 1854, the celebrated Hindu Metropolitan College was established under the management of Captain D. L. Richardson and Captain F. Palmer, a son of the great Prince of English Merchants in India, and with a tutorial staff, comprising such men, as Captain Harris, Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, Mr. William Kirkpatrick and Mr. William Masters, both of them men of great attainments, and the second of them, considered by a general consensus of opinion among the first mathematicians of his day. Babu Kristo Das Pal joined the new Institution, which at once secured so large an amount of popular favor as seriously to lessen the number of the students even at the Hindu College, backed as it was by the direct support and encouragement of the State. The care and diligence with which he prosecuted his scholastic studies at this Institution, obtained for him such a measure of success that he won scholarships for two years consecutively; and his examination papers were so much above the average as to have merited the commendation of such strict examiners as Mr. Eglinton and Dr. Mouat. In 1857, he left College, and began to store and enrich his mind by knowledge derived from a course of reading at the Calcutta Public Library and the Library of the Metropolitan College; and he received much assistance from the late Mr. W. Kirkpatrick in the selection of books in the practice of English composition, and in critical study of the English language. While still a student at the Metropolitan College, Babu Kristo Das Pal began contributing to the public prints; and his earliest writings appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, without the knowledge of its Editor, Captain Harris, his Professor, who however, gave indirect encouragement to his literary predilection. Before this time Babu Kristo Das Paul, conjointly with Babu Shambu Chunder Mukerji had started the *Calcutta Monthly Magazine*, which was dropped after a short course of six months. The Magazine was owned by Babu Prosad Dass Dutt, Proprietor of the Grant Dhollet in the Saugor Island. From 1857, he began contributing regularly to the newspapers, his writings appearing in the *Morning Chronicle*, then the *Citizen*, *Phœnix* and *Hurkaru*, and occasionally in the *Englishman*. The then Editor of the last-named paper, Mr. William Cob Hurry valued his contributions much. On the publication of the *Central Star* at Cawnpore under the editorial management of Mr. Knight, the aeronaut, Babu Kristo Das Paul became the Calcutta correspondent of that paper, and wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Blue Bird." His pen was next employed on the staff of the *Hindu Intelligencer*, a paper which was edited by Babu Kashi Prosad Ghose, the Indian Poet, whose name is perpetuated in Richardson's "Selections" from the English Poets, until its suppression under the operation of Lord Canning's Press Act. About this time, Babu Kristo Das Paul's connection with the *Hindu Patriot*, with which his name will long be remembered, commenced, and he wrote in it his celebrated articles on the "Indian Mutiny." So high was the opinion that had been formed of his talents and acquirements by the Editor of the *Patriot*, Babu Hurrish Chunder Mukerji, that he induced Babu Kristo Das Paul to take up the office of Assistant Secretary to the British Indian Association he was then himself filling. Babu Kristo Das Paul's first avowed production was the Hare Anniversary Eassay, entitled, "Young Bengal Vindicated," which was printed and published at the expense and under the patronage of the late Rai Hurro Chunder Ghose, a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, to whom it had been dedicated, and who used to take a fatherly interest in him. This essay, which had attracted much attention, was rather severely and with some minuteness criticised by Mr. Meredith Townsend in the columns of the *Friend of India*, in an article, headed "Vanitatus Vanitatum;" but its reputation was greatly increased by D. L. R.'s disclosure in the *Calcutta Literary Gazette* of the fact that the author of it was neither more nor less than a school-boy. It would be encroaching far beyond the space to which we are necessarily restricted, if we were to specify in detail the various writings which at different times, his fertile pen contributed to the periodical press. Suffice it to say, that his principal works are two pamphlets on "Indigo Cultivation" and a large pamphlet on "The Mutinies and the People," written in vindication of the loyalty of the population of India, which was then virulently assailed. While freely contributing to the *Hindu Patriot*, he did not withold his help from the *Indian Field*, when it was edited by the late Babu Kissory Chand Mittra. In 1860, on the death of Babu Hurrish Chunder Mukerji, the Editor, Babu Kristo Das Paul withdrew from his connection with the staff of the *Patriot*, but after the lapse of six months, he returned to it in September, as the substantive and sole Editor. Since then he had uninter-

ruptedly been editing the paper with that marked ability and that unquestionable success, which has raised it to a potential position in the Fourth Estate of India.

But his talent was happily not confined to political writings alone. As a public speaker, he commanded respect for his sound sense, practical views and fluent language, not only in civic assemblages, social or political, but also at meetings of the Municipal Corporation of the city, and in his place at the Councils of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations. When quite a young man, he had the independence to take to task the late Dr. Alexander Duff, because the celebrated preacher, in the course of a speech had said:—"The God of the Brahmos is as in one as his shoes and stockings." The high estimation, which Baboo Kristo Das Paul had won by his character and abilities, was strongly attested by Sir William-Grey's offer to him of the appointment of Income Tax Assessor near the metropolis, which, if he had accepted with the intention of continuing in the public service, would probably have become the stepping stone to some office of higher distinction and emoluments. But fortunately for himself, and as happily for his contrymen, he declined this tempting offer and the still more tempting prospects, which it opened to his ambition. Though he would most probably have forced his way up to the most conspicuous position in any branch of the public service, to which he might have been attached, it is hardly possible that, in any official capacity, he could have promoted the interests of his countrymen to the great extent he had done by the influence of his political writings. Valuable as these writings must be admitted to be, we think they would have been still more valuable, if he had not been over-burdened with other works in various ways. His time was greatly taken up by giving advice, writing petitions and other papers for all classes of persons, who resorted to him daily for assistance which he rendered with the greatest alacrity, even at the sacrifice of his own health. The great literary ability, which marks the Memorials and other papers issued in the name of the British Indian Association from the pen of Babu Kristo Das Paul, with the assistance, of course, of the practical knowledge of the leading members of the Committee of the Association, is hardly more surprising than the rare tact with which he reconciled and worked harmoniously the conflicting elements in the Association, comprising Members from different parts of the country with different views on most public questions. We may fairly be permitted to say that the varied information he acquired and the different points of view in which questions were presented to his consideration in his official relations with the Association, subserved in no little degree to the enhancement of the value of his writings in the paper he edited. But if it is surprising that he should have secured and so long retained the confidence of the Association, constituted as it is of such varied elements, it is still more surprising that he should have succeeded in gaining the high consideration in which he was held by the Government and by the officers of Government, with whom his opinions of official men and measures were generally reported to exert great and deserved influence. As a mark of the estimation in which he was regarded by the Government, Babu Kristo Das Paul was made first a Rai Bahadur, and, later still, a Companion of the Indian Empire. We give the above particulars from an article we wrote sometime ago, being one of a series headed "Native Celebrities in Bengal," and which appeared in the *Indian Mirror* of the 23rd October, 1878.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE country is again plunged into the depths of sorrow, as she mourns the loss of one of the most eminent men whom this generation has produced. The year 1884 will long be remembered as one of the saddest in the annals of Bengal. In the early part of the year, our countrymen had to mourn the loss of the great religious teacher, whose eloquence and ardent enthusiasm had drawn towards him and his country the admiration of the civilised world. The blow was sufficiently disastrous and its suddenness deepened its saddening effects. But we knew not at the time that much more was in store for us, that before the year was to expire, another great spirit was to pass away from our midst, to the indescribable sorrow of his friends and the irreparable loss of his country. The death of the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal is especially unfortunate at the present moment. It is fortunate perhaps for the fame of the man, for he had risen to the highest distinction and was in the fulness of his popularity and power. But the loss comes upon us, at a time when we could ill spare him, when his serene wisdom, his unrivalled judgment, his ripe experience and his wonderful knowledge of affairs, would have been of the greatest service to his countrymen, in the crisis that has arisen. The great experiment of Local Self-Government is now being tried in Calcutta and elsewhere. It is now assailed, such as it had never been before, by the Head of the Government. The whole experiment is passing through a crisis; the future of the country is involved in it. It is not merely the Calcutta Municipality that has been assailed. It is not the interests of the rate-payers of this city that are in danger. It is not even the concerns of the present generation that are imperilled. The present and the future, the affairs of to-day and the affairs of after-generations, are involved in the unmerited on-slaught, which the Head of the Government has thought fit to make against the Calcutta Municipality. Such is the magnitude of the crisis which has arisen. And who could have helped more materially to tide it over, to avert the impending calamity, to dissipate the clouds of darkness that hang over the future of Local Self-Government than the illustrious man, whose loss we now mourn? No one had a more intimate knowledge of municipal affairs, a more intimate acquaintance with the Bengal Government, such as it is—in all its weakness and in all its strength, than the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal. The loss is great and it comes upon us with singular inopportuneness, when the commanding genius of that illustrious man would have been of the highest service to his country.

The Hon'ble Kristo Das Paul, though the leader of the zemindars, their guide, friend and philosopher, was a man who belonged to the middle class, and who ruled not by the omnipotence of wealth nor by the splendour of lofty position, but by virtue of talents and those rich moral endowments which a bountiful nature had lavished upon him in such profusion. He was born in a humble station in life in the year 1839. He was educated in the Oriental Seminary and then in the Metropolitan College, where he distinguished himself by his ardour and perseverence. He was for sometime an unsuccessful ministerial officer attached to the Court of the 24-Pergunnahs. It is remarkable that he who failed in the humble station of a ministerial servant should have lived to have displayed talents and energy which excited admiration and secured for their possessor even the approbation of a foreign Government. Disappointed in his first venture for Government service, the late Babu Horro Chunder Ghose took him by the hand and introduced him to the British Indian Association which he joined upon a small pay. But young Kristo Das had in him what outshines the power of wealth and the gorgeousness of rank. He had a retentive memory, an extraordinary capacity for work, an unrivalled tact and a power of conciliation which, in the field of politics, often achieves wonders. He rose steadily and with him rose the Association. He soon became its central figure, its life and soul. To speak of the British Indian Association was to speak of him. His commanding personality merged that of the crowd of zemindars, some of whom had pedigree, extending to remote times, and possessions covering all the districts of Bengal. The new man—the *novus homo*—towered high above the gorgeous figures that crowded the rooms of the British Indian Association. Never was the aristocracy of the intellect more clearly asserted than in this great Association, where a middle class man ruled all the aristocrats of the day. As a member of the British Indian Association, Kristo Das Paul rendered services which the country will not soon forget. In those times the British Indian Association was the only political body in the country, was the only native institution that fought for the political rights of the people. The system of political agitation, extending from one part of the country to the other, had not yet come into existence. The British Indian appealed more to the Government and less to the people. But to appeal to the Government is to do a most useful work, and that work was diligently performed and with the utmost ability by Kristo Das Paul and the Association which he represented. There was hardly a measure of any importance within the last quarter of a century which the British Indian did not take up and in regard to which Kristo Das did not offer most valuable suggestions. The whole course of legislation during a quarter of a century bears the stamp of the mind of the man, whose brief memoir we are now writing. But it is not merely as Secretary of the British Indian Association that he influenced the course of legislation. In 1874, Babu Kristo Das Paul was appointed member of the Bengal Council, and ever since he has remained a Councillor either of the Lower or the Upper Chamber. As a Councillor, his utterances were distinguished not only by an eloquence which his English colleagues could not imitate, but by an extent of good sense and sagacity which invested them with an importance all their own. Babu R. C. Palit has done no mean service by publishing in a collected form the speeches of Babu Kristo Das Pal. It is a monument of the eloquence and political acumen of the illustrious deceased. But it is not the Council Chamber alone that absorbed his energies or circumscribed the sphere of his usefulness. As a Municipal Commissioner, he had few rivals in extent of knowledge or in the deep interest he always took in the affairs of Calcutta. He was a tower of strength to the Municipality, foremost in debate—foremost in work. He has left a void in that body which it would be difficult to fill up. As an Editor, his writings were distinguished by a tone of moderation and an extent of knowledge which never failed to secure for them attention in quarters, which are known to be unfriendly to native interests. He maintained and extended the reputation of the Native Press. And of all classes of the community, journalists owe him a deep debt of gratitude. His private life was distinguished by the effusive display of those domestic affections which throw a charm around the family circle. He was a devoted son, a loving father and an affectionate husband.

Such is the man who has passed away from our midst. His life consecrated by the pathos of an early death, teaches an important lesson. Here was a man, born in a humble station in life, without any of those adventitious circumstances that help to win fame or rank, but who rose to be the leader of an important section of the community, with whom he had little in common and to whom his word was law. Comparing small things with great, the position of the late Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal in regard to the zemindars of Bengal reminds one of a similar position achieved by an English statesman in respect of a party, to which he was not born and whose leadership he assumed under the influence of an over-mastering ambition. Benjamin Disraeli was a man of the people. His sympathies were with the people. He should have led the extreme wing of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. He should have been the champion of democracy. But the scholar, the man of genius, sprung from the noble stock of the midle class of English men—that stock which has produced great men in all spheres of useful activity—became by the tide of circumstances and the necessities of his position the leader of the Conservative party after the death of Sir Robert Peel. And never was there a leader to whom more willing allegiance was paid, or who ruled with more absolute sway over the vast crowd of his followers. It was not indeed a homage paid to rank or to office. It was the spontaneous tribute of respect which genius claims at the hands of lesser mortals. Such too was the homage which Kristo Das Paul claimed from those, whose servant he was, but whom he guided and ruled with a supremacy that we may hope to see in vain in any future leader of the British Indian Association. The qualities which raised him to distinction are the qualities which have always achieved fame and honour in life. With great industry, he combined great sagacity and a thorough honesty of purpose. His capacity for work was simply marvellous. His mastery of details was such as to excite admiration. The smallest facts and figures and their bearings upon the problem in hand, he would grasp with a thoroughness that made him a powerful ally and a formidable opponent. We have no hesitation in saying that if there is one quality more than another which secured for him his commanding position and his great influence, it was his industry and patient mastery of details. He was not brilliant, but he was painstaking and resolute, and the man of patience and of resolution is a power among his fellows.

The early death of Kristo Das Pal opens a whole train of melancholy reflections. How is it that our most gifted men—the friends of the nation, their leaders in the hour of difficulty and peril—are thus cut off in the vigour of life, in the zenith of their popularity and usefulness? Hurish Chunder Mukerjee, Dwarka Nath Mitter, Keshub Chunder Sen and Kristo Das Pal all died long before they reached the alloted span of human existence? Who will unveil the mystery, and expose the dreadful secret? In Europe the great leaders of religious and political movements often reach a good old age, continuing to the last their career of usefulness. A monarch verging upon his ninetieth year administers the affairs of the greatest military empire in the world. A comander who has passed his seventieth year is the Chief of his army, and his Chancellor of the Empire has also completed his seventieth year. The Prime Minisier of England is of an age when most of us in India would think of retiring from the cares of life. The youngest member of the Cabinet is older than was the late Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal. What terrible curse has fallen upon the country that our greatest men should be cut off at a time of life when their ripening manhood pre-eminently fist them to assist in the Councils of the nation? The

problem is solemn and it deserves most serious consideration. The truth is that with the conditions of life and with the institutions of a somewhat backward social system, we are called upon to meet the hard and incessant work which the new demands of society have thrown upon us. Our public men may work incessantly and yet they cannot do justice to their duties. The demand upon their energies has become so great that the strongest frame must succumb, unless the habits and conditions of life and even some of our social institutions are changed. Kristo Das Paul was the victim of over-work, broken down by the exhaustion of absorbing public duties. Standing by the side of his yet unextinguished ashes, and commingling our tears with those of his sorrowing parents and his widowed wife, we may feel the inspiring impulse of his noble life, but we cannot escape the saddening reflection that for sometime to come perhaps our public men must be martyrs to their public life, and in the name of their countrymen lay down that life which they hold in trust for their country's good.—*Bengalee.*

THE Honorable Kristo Das Pal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. died at 11-45 A.M. on Thursday, the 24th July 1884. After a long and lingering illness, attended latterly with some complications, which gave his numerous friends some cause for serious anxiety at times, but never left them altogether without hope, he succumbed after many struggles he maintained with much fortitude and paid the common debt of nature with resignation and in peace. It is not now, while his death, not wholly unexpected, is still fresh among us, that we can attempt even a hasty sketch of his eventful, useful and instructive life. To a future occasion we shall reserve a brief notice of a career that will we hope leave no slight mark on the history of his time.

The late Babu Kristo Das Pal, among his other merits, which were neither few nor small, was entitled to the further credit that he was a self-made man and that by his own exertions, he built up whatever fortune he has been able to leave. But what will keep his memory green in this city, of which he was such a distinguished ornament, is that, while ceaselessly pursuing the great objects, which he had set before him as the aims of his life, he always found time to use the large influence he possessed among the local Community, whether European or Native, in helping the views of such as went to him for help. It was not in his power to afford any appreciable assistance in the way of money, but where the necessity was urgent, he never stinted any relief he could afford even from his own scanty stock. The number he had so befriended will be found to be more considerable than might have been expected from his position and resources. But his numerous acts of charity and philanthrophy were always done by stealth; and his right hand did not know what his left hand gave.

But the part he played in the political world and the way he played it marked him out as no common man. For long years, as Secretary to the British Indian Association and Editor of the *Hindu Patriot* it fell to him to take the lead in the discussion of the many political questions of importance affecting Native rights and interests; and during that time, the ability, the extent and variety of knowledge, the argumentative power he brought to bear on every subject testified to the rare gifts of mind, with which he had been endowed by nature. Both in public speaking and in public writing, his great powers lifted him above the common herd to conspicuous pre-eminenee. When we remember that his public career began at a time, when the number of Native journals written in the English language was extremely few, we cannot but regard his early success as a journalist as a further proof of the greatness of his power.

His wide knowledge and experience of the wants of the country and especially of Bengal, his Native Province, combined with the popular confidence in his abilities and public spirit, led to his selection for a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council, to which if we are not mistaken he was oftener than once reappointed. Only during the past year he was singled out for the still higher honor of a seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, where he was expected to be a tower of strength to the cause of the Zemindars during the dissensions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. But the fates had decided differently. It was no exaggeration of language to say that his death, especially at a time when his country most needed his services, is a national loss; and we are afraid that tofill the large space he took up in the public eye it will be very difficult to find a man with the great natural abilities, the knowledge, the industry and the character, which the late Babu Kristo Das Pal devoted to the cause of his country and countrymen during *so many years* of the most critical period in the history of India.—*Liberal.*

WE are exceedingly sorry to announce the death of the hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, yesterday afternoon. A very great man has thus passed away from amongst us thereby creating gap in the Native Society which cannot be easily filled up.—*Indian Christian Herald.*

FROM THE PILLARS OF THE EMPIRE.

The Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal owes his high rank among the foremost Bengalis of his generation solely to his high character and ability. He first gained distinction as a journalist, and under his management the *Hindoo Patriot*—of which, we believe, he is also the proprietor—has long been recognised as one of the ablest newspapers in India. But it will be inferred from what we already said, that the *Patriot*, which, like a small minority of its native contemporaries, is written in English, is much less advanced in its views than the Aligurh paper. It is what even old-fashioned Hindus, if they were to borrow Western phraseology, might call a safe journal; and this partly accounts for its wide circulation among the educated classes. It has been Mr. Kristo Das Pal's ambition to act as the interpreter and representative of the more influential section of his fellow-countrymen, rather than play the part of a reformer. Hence, in a great measure, his resolute opposition to some of the most cherished schemes of the greatest reformer, whether native or English, whom Bengal has yet seen, *viz.*, Sir George Campbell; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that his hostility was directed not so much against the end as the means. A discussion of the subject, however, would open out a series of questions with which English readers are unfamiliar, and in which they cannot be expected to feel any interest; but it may be observed that Mr. Kristo Das Pal, and those to whose views he gave expression, objected to Sir George Campbell's projects for taxation in support of local improvements, local self-government, as it is called, and a universal system of primary instruction, on the ground, partly that the levy of the proposed cesses implied a violation of the arrangement by which, eighty years ago, the amount of the State's claim upon the soil was supposed to have been settled in perpetuity. There was a reminiscence of the old antagonism between the Lieutenant-Governor and the native editor when the former, during the debate on the Press Act, having declared that the Anglo-native papers were more seditious than all the vernacular journals put together, singled out the *Hindoo Patriot* as the most dangerous of them all. As a matter of fact, there is no more loyal journal in India than the *Patriot*. Mr. Kristo Das Pal, in short, is the literary champion of the zemindars, or landlords, and of the British Indian Association, which is perhaps the most powerful and intelligent of the many societies which the natives of India have formed after the English pattern. Whatever we may think of his views on the matter of ways and means, he must be acknowledged to be one of the most steadfast friends of progress, as well as one of the best writers and speakers that Bengal has produced. For a long time, too, Mr. Kristo Das Pal took an active interest in the control of local affairs; and he rendered valuable service during the prolonged discussion in the Legislative Council, and the public demonstrations in Calcutta, which, during the earlier portion of Sir Richard Temple's rule, ended in the establishment of a municipal constitution, with an elective machinery similar to that which is in use in English towns.

It was an honour to which his services, his diverse qualifications, and his experience fully entitled him, when, at last, he was nominated to a seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He speedily established his reputation as one of the most skilful debaters in that body. His speeches show no trace of that looseness of thought and style which so often characterises even the best efforts of natives who express themselves in English. On the contrary, they are just as compact and logical as any which we might expect from a practised orator addressing Mr. Speaker. An appointment such as that of the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal was calculated to please the Bengalis, or, at least, the Calcutta population in particular; for it is in Bengal that the cry for elevation to the official level is sent forth more shrilly than in any other Indian province. The new member himself was, and still is—and very properly too, it may be added—one of the most persistent advocates of a more liberal system for the admission of natives to offices of dignity and responsibility. It is the substance rather than the shadow and mere symbols of power that natives of his stamp are anxious to conquer.

Mr. Kristo Das Pal has also had his fair share of titles. That of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him in recognition of his public services. As a member of the local Legislative Council, he ranks, of course, as an Hon'ble, and he is the only ornament of the Indian Fourth Estate, who rejoices in a Companionship of the newly-created "Order of the Indian Empire."

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Wanted a head master for Madehpura M. E. School on a salary of Rs. 55. Preference will be given to a graduate having knowledge of Hindi and Bengali.

Apply to the Secretary of the School Madehpura, District Bhagulpur.

WANTED.

A cashier for the Sikroul Sub-Division in the Buxar Division on a salary of Rs. 35 per mensem.

Applicants should have a knowledge of accounts and the ordinary rules of the Public Works Department. The age of the candidate should not exceed twenty-five years, if not already in Government employ. The selected candidate will have to deposit a sum of Rs. 1000 either in cash or Government Promissory notes as security.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 7th of August 1884.

J. P. SCOTLAND,
Executive Engineer Buxar Division.

Buxar, dated 23rd July 1884.

A SPECIAL General meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday the 31st of July 1884 at 3 P. M. before the usual quarterly meeting to consider the letter from the Government of Bengal forwarding with observations a copy of a memorial regarding the Sanitary condition of the Town and asking Government to take action under section 28 and to appoint a Commission.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, at Special General Meeting held on the 30th June, fixed the hours for the deposit of refuse in the Northern Division of the Town from midnight to 8 A. M. and 12 to 2 P. M.

All persons are warned not to throw out refuse in the streets except within the permitted hours, if they do, they will be prosecuted.

The following feast days are exempted from the rule:—

Sree Punchomee Poojah.	Dole Jattra.
Doorga Poojah, 4 days.	Basuntee and Unnopoorna
Juggodhattree Poojah.	Poojah.
Kartick Poojah.	Ruth Jattra.
Ed-ul-fitur.	Ulta Ruth.
Eed-ooz-zoha.	Kali Poojah.
Mohurrum.	

On any other feast days or the occasion of marriages or private feasts, the rules must be observed; but a special cart can be obtained on application, and on payment of a fee of Rs. 1-8 to take away remnants of food and other refuse after the feast.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY Co. Ld.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 2,20,000.

By virtue of the powers conferred on them at the Extraordinary General Meeing of Shareholders held on the 19th June and confirmed on the 7th July th Directors of the above Company hereby invite tenders for Debentures to the extent of two lacs and twenty thousand Rupees (Rs. 2,20,000) which will run pari passu with the previous issues as well as any subsequent issue.

The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 1000 each having a currency of 15 years and bear interest at the rate of 5% payable half yearly on presentation of coupons which will be attached to the Debentures.

In issuing the Debentures the Company secures to the holders a first charge on its moveable property present and future and all its receipts and Revenue.

Tenders will be received and replied to at any time up to the 1st September next. Tenders to be sent to the Office of the undersigned where forms of tender can be obtained on application,

Payment of any accepted tender must be made within 7 days of the date of notice of acceptance of such tender and Interest will acrue from date of payment,

By order of the Directors.
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Agents.

Calcutta, 22nd July, 1884.

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১। সূচনা।

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৩। হিন্দুধর্ম্ম—শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

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RAJKRISTO MUKHERJEE.

Notice.

The Vice-Chairmanship of the Calcutta Corporation is vacant.

Applications will be received up to the 12th August next.

The Officer selected will, if approved of by the Local Government, draw a Salary of Rs. 1000 per mensem.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Consequent upon the assumption by the Government of India of the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the amalgamation therewith of the Paradaha Branch and of the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway, which had effect from the 1st July 1884, it is hereby notified for general information that all communications which are intended for the Head of this new Railway Administration should be addressed to the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah. This system includes also the working of the Bengal Central Railway.

DE BOURBEL COLL., R. E.,
Manager Protem,
Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Sealdah Railway Station,
15th July 1884.

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SUIT NO. 110 OF 1880.

HIGH COURT RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Sreemutty Monemohiney Dassee.

Vs

Annodaprosad Dey and Ors.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the 30th day of July instant at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Receiver of the High Court will put up at his office by public auction for lease in five lots all the zemindaries, Talooks, land and premises situate in Purgunnahs Borrow, Baliah, Sabungo, Kasijorah, Balgore, Byrah, Kutobpore and Ameerabad in the Districts of Hooghly and Midnapore, belonging to the estate of the late Ram Chunder Dey of Serampore in the Zillah of Hooghly on such terms and conditions as may be ascertained on application to the said Receiver.

The conditions of Lease and particulars of the properties to be leased can be seen at the Office of the said Receiver or at the Office of Babu Shamul Dhone Dutt, Solicitor, High Court, No. 3. Hastings Street.

The Hand Bills containing full details as to gross collection &c., can be obtained on application to the said Receiver or to the said Babu Shamul Dhone Dutt.

নবজীবন।

নূতন মাসিক পত্র।

(আগামী শ্রাবণ মাস হইতে প্রকাশিত হইবে)

শ্রীঅক্ষয় চন্দ্র সরকার কর্ত্তৃক সম্পাদিত।

নূতন ধরণে লিখিত, নূতন ধরণে চালিত; আকৃতি নূতন, বিষয় নূতন, উদ্দেশ্য নূতন।

এত অল্প মূল্যে, এরূপ বৃহৎ আকারে, বাঙ্গালা সাময়িক পত্র কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই।

আকার,—ডিমাই আট পেজী আট ফর্ম্মা, ৬৪ পৃষ্ঠা। কাগজ উৎকৃষ্ট, ছাপা পরিষ্কার।

অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য তিন টাকা মাত্র। ডাক মাশুল লাগে না।

অগ্রিম মূল্য না পাইলে কাহাকেও গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত করা যাইবে না।

প্রথম মাসেই পাঁচ হাজার খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইবে।

নিয়মিত লেখকদিগের নাম।

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" হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
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" নীলকণ্ঠ মজুমদার।
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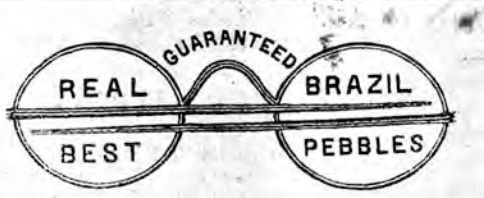

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30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
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	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	32 2 0	34 14 0	38 14 0	20
25	36 0 0	40 0 0	46 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 6 0	35
35	50 0 0	59 2 0	75 4 0	30

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